Our German Correspondence

DRESDEN, Jan. 28, 1851 View of German Affairs by an American-Post tion and Prospects of that part of Europe, &c. The contradictory articles which the English papers bring on the German affairs, may render, erhaps, a communication of an American on the

spot, agreeable to you. That part of Germany which I passed on my route to here, via Aix la Chapelle and Frankford, found tranquil, but a tranquility which I do not know better how to explain than by comparing it to a calm in a sultry summer day, preceding a violent storm. With the exception of noblemen and the lords of the purse at Frankford, I invariably found the people of a depressed and serious disposition-They consider themselves betrayed by the princes and the aristocracy, and express their conviction that soon r or later a new revolution will break out, which then would not spare a single one of

out, which then would not spare a single one of the present dynasties, of which it is true it might be said "that whom the gods intend to destroy, they first make mad".

The Germans pursue a passive resistance, which is even carried so far that they keep away from every public demonstration. I happened to be, on the 18th inst, at Aix la Chapelle, where the commemoration of the crowning of the first King of Prussia, one hundred and fifty years ago, had been ordered to be celebrated by a high mass at the cathedral, but not one of the people was present; the attendance consisted solely of public functionaries, who were in tull dress. They were, however, all outshone by the newly appointed consul of the United States for Aix la Chapelle, a Mr. Bates, of Massachusette, who appeared in such a splendid and dazzling new uniform that he attracted more of the attention of the attendants than the bishop who officiated. As an American I felse mortified that our consul should make such a fool of himself—that he should participate officially, in full dress, in such an idle pageantry. Such acts degrade us in the eyes of foreigners, and are apt to confirm those reports which represent us as a nation in which title, rank, and a handsome uniform, are everything.

However, to return to the main point, the German affairs, you can set down as a fact, that of one hundred of the Germans, not more than one approves of the course which the German govern-

proves of the course which the German governments at present pursue. The other ninety nine have no confidence in their princes, nor do they believe that any thing good can or will result out of the conferences here.

The parties to these conferences, the ostensible object of which is the revision of the confederacy of 1815, are in fact mere satellites, seat by their masters, to translate and edit the commands of the Russian Czar, who is the only regent of Germany, and of whom all the German rulers, beginning with the Emperor of Austria and ending with the Landgrave of Hamburg, are mere vassals. He has given his commands how Germany shall in future be organized, to save at least the appearance of their sovereignty. That is the only object of the conference.

their sovereignty. That is the only object of the conference.

The kings of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Hanover, had bargained their submission for an aggrandizement, by way of mediating the minor States. To this Russia has, however, not agreed. The Czar knows very well that his power over Germany depends on the division of the same. All they could obtain of him were a reduction of the members composing the Executive Board of the Diet, which consisted, under the old organization, of seventeen members, and is now to have merely eleven.

members composing the Executive Board of the Diet, which consisted, under the old organization, of seventeen members, and is now to have merely eleven.

Of the seventeen members, the Emperor of Austria and the five kings had the appointment, each of one, making sex in all, leaving eleven to the other thirty States; whereas, by the proposed alteration, Austria and Prussia are to have each two members, the four kings each one—making for the emperor and the five kings a total of eight members, leaving to the other thirty States merely three, instead, as heretofore, eleven members. That the minor German States possess greater intelligence, learning and political information than the larger ones, is a fact not to be denied; as also that an intelligent people are not so easily subdued as a stupid one. The Emperor of Russia, with the view he entertains of the people being born to be slaves, is merely consistent with his principles in ordering the distinanchisement of the minor States, which, by the new organization, will merely have to obey. What these Se tes have to expect may be learned from the false of Hesse, where the people and their authoritities did nothing but adhere to the constitution and the laws; and although no crime whatever could be attributed to them—not the least excess having taken place—still their fate was a doomed one by order of the Czar. Their lawfulness alone was, in the eyes of the Diet, a crime. The Diet and the elector wanted a rebellion: the latter would have given his electorate for a mere revolt, no matter how small; but the people would not do them this favor, and for this they were to be punished. The Diet declared, therefore, the electorate in a state of rebellion (for not having revelted) and ordered its occupation by a federal army, which was accompanied by a federal commission, with the sanction of the provost marshal. These troops, in their capacity as federal troops, and by the commend of the Austrian counts Rechberg, and now Geinenger, have conducted themselves in the most shame

on the brave Hessians, compose the conference here, and are to decide on the future fate of Germany. It cannot be wondered at that no one has any confidence in their deliberations.

The Emperor or Russia declared that he considered a constitutional monarchy a nonentity. The German praces avail themselves cheerfully of this declaration to have their state constitutions either entirely abolished, or at least so mutilated as to render the same a dead letter, for which here consider the arresent time the most conditions.

tions either entirely abolished, or at least so mutilated as to tender the same a dead letter, for which
they consider the present time the most propitious,
owing to the immense number of troops under
arms. I have understood that the present armies
of Germany, exceed, by nearly half a million, those
during the wars of Napoleon.

The pate of the finances of all the German
States sie, however, so low as not to permit their
holding much langer. There is not a single State
which has not to borrow for maintaining its troops;
and Austra has even been brought on the verge of
the third national bankruptcy. Its funds are so
low that a tavisia itself of every pretext to send
some of its troops abroad, to be supported by its
neighbors. All the minor I alian States are filled
with Austrian troops—they are at Rustadt, Mayence, Frankfort, and Hesse; and 25,000 men, who
were destined for Holstein, have taken up their
quarters in Hanover and Ganeaburg. That as
long as Germany has such an immense standing
army the princes feel themselves safe, is easy to be
helieved; hat the time of retribution is only accelerated thereby; and it will help the rulers nothing
if Germany, even for a time, retrogrades. Its
State constitutions may become a mockery, the
freedom of thought and action may be proscribed—
it will be all of no avait. An explosion will come
which will upset all princes and thrones.

Attitude of Austria to Pledmont.

A faiture of Anstela to Piedmonts.

(From the Lonson Advertiser, Jan. 15)
Triunghant, for the moment, in Germany—thanks is to the support of Russia and the pusiliant mity of the Prussian government—the cabinet of Vienna directs more than ever its attention to Italy, and particularly to that well governed kingdom which is now the soile as plan of Italian liberty, as it is of Italian exiles who have not proceeded to foreign countries. Predmont is, indeed, a sumbling block for Austrian statesmen. In that quarter they behold a constitutional State, quietly advancing in political and social amelioration, in full possession of the most cheristic, in the full exercise of the full exercise

may proceed to threats towards the Sardinian government, with reference to the exiles, as it did, not long ago, towards Turkey and Switzerland. Neither, however, not even the little Helvetic confederation, was awed by such menaces. We feel assured, beforehend, that Piedmont will manifest equal resolution. But Austrian threats are not alone to be repelled, and Austrian demands refused. It is necessary for Piedmont to be on its guard against Austrian intrigues and Austrian agents. Already has one been expelled the Sardinian territory, and there are good grounds for believing that others had a hand in promoting the recent partial disturbances in Genoa. During those disturbances, occasioned by some alight collisions between a small number of civilians and the not over popular chasseurs, garrisoned in that city, a few unknown individuals went about mysteriously crying out, "Down with the constitution." The officers and men of that corps have indignantly denied that that cry came from their ranks, and that declaration is fully borne out by the government, after a strict investigation. The reactionary Italian journals, in the pay of Austria and Naples, take immense trouble to prove that it was not the partisans of Prince Schwarzenberg, but of Mazzini, who uttered that cry, and thus, by attempting to prove too much, those journals lead to the opposite conclusion, even if other grounds for arriving at it did not abundantly exist. Let Piedmont, therefore, we repeat, be on its guard against Austrian Michiaveliusm whilst repelling Austrian menaces. Now, more than ever, thanks to Papal impertinence, the eyes of Englishmen are directed towards Italy; and it is indeed consoling for them to find that there is still something very like an oasis in that political desert—that "one green spot" being Piedmont. Let its king, mindful of his noble father and predecessor, continue to uphold, as he has hitherto done, the, in many respects, admirable institutions of his country; let Azeglio, and his colleagues in the cabinet, rest attach

The Fashions for February.

The Fashions for February.

(From Le Foliet.)

Among the many pretty toilettes that have appeared during this week at the fashionable sorrées, our attention has been particularly attracted by a coiffure equally novel and distingue. It was composed of three brown velvet bands, crossing over the head. These were sprinkled with small diamond stars, and united on each side under a chou, formed of narrow brown velvet, fastened in the middle with a daisy of diamonds. From this chou three ends of velvet descend, each terminated with a light fringe, sprinkled with diamonds. This elegant coiffure was accompanied by a robe of pink flowered brocade, with a double skirt, the top one raised on one side by a bouquet of brown and wild white roses. A magnificent berthe of Venetian point lace was fastened on the front of the body by a bouquet, to match that on the skirt, and at the waist with a knot, and ends of diamonds.

A very pretty toilette was also made of plain white tulle, with five flounces from the waist to the bottom of the skirt. Each flounce was edged with a narrow wreath of heartsease and shaded green velvet leaves. On one side of the skirt the flounces were raised, endroperie, with five bouquets of heartsease of white velvet, encircled with their foliage, body, a la Louis XV., had the front trimmed with The narrow crossings of velvet leaves, each extremity having a very small bouquet of heartsease, forming small wreaths of flowers across the chest, from the waist to the top of the body, and then ranning round the back at the top. The sleeves were covered with five narrow frills to match the skirt.—The coiffure was composed of white heartsease, serpentining round the plait, and fastened under knots of velvet, with very long ends falling behind. A fair lady wore a robe of plain white taffetas, with a double skirt; corsage a la Louis XV, trimmed in front with an echelle of white satin ribbon bows. The sleeves, flat and very short, were only trimmed with three rows of ruches of satin ribbon. To this simple costume wa

deaux, and placed a listle above the forehead—This toilette was much admired for its elegance and beauty.

A very original coffure is composed of a gold and Venetian lace, place i square ever the head, in the style of the Neapolitan coffures. The two sides of this are raised by a tuft of wild poppies and blue bells, mixed with long gold corn, falling over the neck a little behind the head.

Another coffure of the same description is composed of a résille formed with pink chenille and bends each side of the résille, raised on each sid with tufts of long leaves of pink chenille, mixed with tufts of long leaves of pink chenille, mixed with light bunches of currants, formed of whith beads. This pretty coffure was worn with a rob of pink taffetas d'Italie, the over skirt raised o each side and the middle by a chain of pearl rangs; terminated at bottom with a knot mixed of leaves of pink velvet. The body is open, square in front, and crossed with lacings of beads. The sleeves are veryfahort, and covered with bouillonnes of pink tuile, the last of which falls over the arm.

We must notice a bord of dark blue velvet; the front is rather narrow and turned up all round, without a crown, allowing the beautiful hair to be seen encareled with a plait of velvet and gold, falling on one side over the chest, where it is terminated by a bow of blue and gold. On the opposite side of this bord a branch of dark blue volubilis, mixed with a light foliage of gold. This coffure

of this bord a branch of dark blue volubilis, mixed with a light foliage of gold. This coiffure was worn with a robe of white brocade, with a light broche in geld. The body was quite plain, with a lace berthe, falling square over the chest, open in front and on each shoulder over the sleeve, which

lace berthe, falling square over the chest, open in front and on each shoulder over the sleeve, which is formed of two gold laces open inside the arm; this trimming on the sleeve is neither pagode not drawn, but placed plain round the arm, being made to match the berthe.

We must not omit to mention a very pretty toilette, composed of white silk tarlatane, with double skirts; each edged with straw colored silk, forming a wreath of corn; the over skirt has small detached sheaves of corn, reaching the waist. The body à la vestale.

Upon the side of the body is a bouquet of flowers, from which escape three light branches of the same flowers, falling over the skirt on one side, as though carelessly blown by the wind. A wreath of the same flowers completes the toilette. At a later representation of the Italian Opera we noticed a number of coiffures in flowers placed over the forehead, and forming tufts on each side, but raised very high over the bandeaux. This is altogether contrary to the coiffures of the last year.

The richest toilettes are trimmed with a profusion of colors. The Princess M. was dressed in a simple robe of black velvet, the body trimmed with a magnificent bouquet of small stringed diamonds. The coiffure composed of a bow of black ribbon and gold, the ends falling over the chest, on one side; on the other a bouquets. The body was plain and high; the skirt had two deep flounces, surmounted with a planting of the same; the flounces were deeply cut, with pagoda sleeve, terminating with a frill the same as that on the skirt, trimmed at the bottom with two rows of deep lace.

A young lady wore a high redingote of blonde muslin, beautifully embroidered. A moss rose was two tufts of marabouts, placed rather back on each two tufts of marabouts, placed rather back on each two tufts of marabouts, placed rather back on each

to remind one of the time, when mythology dressed young and graceful forms as nymphs of flowers. We must add that the coffure is simply strings of the same roses, forming a resille covering the hair, and falling carelessly on either

simply strings of the same roses, forming a resille covering the hair, and falling carelessly on either side of the neck.

We must not, however, confine our description to the more spleadid parures only, but cite some equally pretty, though not so full dress where dancing is not the only amusement of the evening. Half high dress of draguet or white moire antique, very open over the chest, and trimmed to the waist with crossings of pearls or amethysts; the pagode sleeve of lace of the same material as the dress. The bracelets, placed over the half-long gloves, match the jewellery on the body. Coffure of flowers of gauze ribbon characterises the style of half dress.

gloves, match the jewellery on the body. Cotffure of flowers of gauze ribbon characterises the style of half dress.

We have also noticed some charming robes of light green or pale-gold colored taffetas, flounced to the waist with seven flounces, each being covered with one of point d'Alençon, or Brussels application. The pagodes sieeves and the deep berthes were either entirely of lace, or composed of narrow frills of the material of which the dress is made, and lace, placed alternately, as on the skirt.

A very pretty robe of pink and white glace taffettas, with three flounces, each trimmed with ruches of narrow plaited ribbon; over the body is worn a canezou of black lace, very open in front, with deep basquines falling as low as the first flounce on the skirt; a bow of pink ribbon fastens it at the waist, and the pagodes sleeves are raised at the bend of the arm, with a bow to match.

A black lace canezon, rearly like the one described above, but in place of the basquines has a deep lace gathered on round the waist and trimming the sleeves, which only reach the elbow, was worn with a pink damask broche, with boquets of black roses.

A mantille-escharpe in a new point d'Alençon, was thrown over a robe of pearl grey gros de Tours, with bouquets of flowers broches in colored silks. This robe, which might literally be said to stand alone, so rich is the material, had the body a la Louis XV., trimmed with an echelle of fluted ribbon, in all the shades of the dress. The flat sleeves reached the elbow, and were edged with four rows of narrow ruches. The lace mantille, in descendbon, in all the shades of the dress. The ilat sleeves reached the elbow, and were edged with four rows of narrow ruches. The lace mantille, in descending over the arm, gave the effect of pagodes, and harmonised perfectly with each costume. A silk dress, with broad stripes of pink moire, and red brown eatin; this latter stripe is broche, with a wreath of small roses and buds. The body, cut square, has a berthe of Alençon falling squarely over the back, the sleeves, and the cheat, where it opens wide enough to allow of a very large bouquet of roses. At the bottom of the very small sleeves are three rows of gathered Alençon, about the with of two fingers, each headed with a ruche of pink ribbon.

Another robe of the same order, with the excep-

Another robe of the same order, with the excep-

Another robe of the same order, with the exception that the stripes are alternate white taffetas and pale blue satin, covered with small camellias in all colors. The skirt is covered with flounces cut down the selvage, the blue line being at the bottom of the flounce. The sleeves terminate in pagodes or the same style. The body opens à la Louis XV, trimmed with blue bows.

A simple robe of poult de soie had four flounces, trimmed with four graduated velvets to match, the first being a little more than two fingers wide. These flounces were raised en dropenes, with a chou formed of coques of velvet. Plain body, with a berthe and pagodes of black lace. In order that this dress should not be too heavy in its sppearance, a bouquet of button roses is worn with it. A wreath of the same flowers is placed in the hair, with a barbe of black lace, the ends of which fall behind the head, lower than the knot.

Foreign Miscellany.

Fashionale News From Rome.—The Roman correspondent of the London Times writes, on the 2d inst:—New Year's evening was distinguished by one of the most splendid fetes ever given at Rome. The Prince Cardinal Altieri, President of Rome and Comarca, opened his magnificent palace in the Piazza del Jesu. Every person of consideration, foreign and native, was invited, and the numerous saloons were resplendent with beauty and diamonds. Among the ladies most distinguished for personal appearance and brilliant costume, was the Princess Torlonia, who was literally one blaze of jewels, many of which were said to have once belonged to the shrine of our Lady of Loretto. The next personage, who divided general attention with Madame Torlonia, was our much admired, and, I may add, generally beloved countrywoman, the Princess Doria, daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury. On this occasion she produced, from caskets where they had long been hidden, the costly heir-looms of the Patmili family. The value of these jewels is almost inestimable, not only on account of their intrinsic worth, but their historical association, as many of them are known to have belonged to the celebrated Donna Olimpia (said to be a daughter of Pope Innocent XI.) and are recognized in Velasquez's portrait of that lady. The Princess Borghese (a Rochefoucauld) was likewise splendidly atured. The Princess Altieri who did the honors for her relative, the Cardinal, was also a star of the first magnitude. Her diamonds, in number and value, were scarcely turpassed by those above named. The foreign circle was completed by all the diplomatic corps and their ladies, and by the French General Commander in Chief, and his staff. In short, it is difficult to render justice to the brilliancy of this fete, as nothing was omitted tomake it one of the most remarkable ever given in Rome.

Statistics of Succide in Paris.—An examina-Foreign Miscellany.

in Rome.

Statistics of Suicide in Paris.—An examination of 9,000 official reports relative to suicides which have been committed in Paris during a priod of thirty-four years, affords the following results:—1. The philosophical, or premeditated suicide, takes place at night, and a little before dawn; the accidental suicide occurs during the day—that being the period when its occasional causes are developed, such as bad news, losses, &c. Each ege has its peculiar method of terminating life. Young men, and those in the prime of life, generally have recourse to firearms; children, women. save recourse to firearms; children, women ard old men, most commonly destroy themse ves by hanging or suffocation. The following table, which has been carefully drawn up, shows the

the vi									ae	rany	resorted	to
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From										.181	256	
From										.126	235	
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From										. 2	_	
The										dan	annually	001

loss of employment, embairassed affairs; 94 from unknown motives.—Parm Journal des Debats.

The Perthation of Brussels —During the last few years, the population of Brussels has preserved a steady increase, notwithstanding the great number of deaths which have taken place of late years. The population, on the 15th of October, 1846, when the last general census was taken, was 121 668; in January, 1847, 122, 480; in 1848, 126,781; in 1849, 131,917; in 1850, 136,208, and in 1851, 142,000 souls. The last smount is merely presumptive; but it is possible that the official return will exceed that number. This increase arises rather from the surplus of persons entering the town over those leaving it, than from the surplus of births over deaths, the average of the former being about 4,000 annually, and that of the latter about 500 only. The population averages about 18,000 persons for each section, the most densely inhabited of which are the first, second and third, which contain upwards of 20,000 each persoes, including the hospices within their respective districts. The garrison, military oblege, the gendarmerie, the boats on the canal, and prisons, furnish a floating population of 4,000 persons, to whom must be added 1,000 foreigners. The number of births, in 1850, exceeded that of the births of 1849 by 8. The births in 1849 exceeded the deaths by 155, notwithstanding the prevalence of the cholera; in 1850, the surplus was 483. The number of deaths, in 1849, amounted to 5,008, of which 1,013 were from cholers; in 1850, the deaths were 4,796 in number.

which 1.013 were from cholers; in 1860, the deaths were 4,796 in number.

The Diren Navy.—According to official documents, the navy of Holland comprised, on the first of January, 1851, two 84 gun ships, three 74's (and three on the stocks), two 60's, one 54, eight 44's, one 38 gun ship (and one on the stocks), two 22's, one 20, eight of 10 guns, two of 14, three of 12 (and three on the stocks), five of Sguns, six of 6, five of 1, and five of three guns. The scam navy consists of thirteen steamers, earrying 7 guas (and three on the stocks), code steamer of 8 guns, and three of iron, earrying 11 guns; four transport ships, four gun-boats, each provided with a mortar and three peeces; twenty-five large-sized gun-boats and fourteen small ditto; total 117 vessels, carrying 1,383 pieces of cannon. The merchant navy consists of 473 sail, 211 of which belong to Amsterdam, 145 to Rotterdam, 23 to Dordrecht. 10 to Middelbourg, 20 to Schiedam, 13 to Abblasserdam, 4 to Atkmaar. 2 to Delfihaven, 4 to Groningen, 7 to Hatilingen, 6 to Kinderlyk, 3 to Hagas, 8 to Zierikzee, 2 to Batavia, 3 to Zwoile, and many other towns which have each their vessels. The small crait consists of 919 bottoms; 31 new ships, large and small, are now lying on the stocks.

The Stran Devinoven.—M. Guern, the entomologist, so celebrated for his discoveries, has found out a new destructive agent which has appeared smong the segars in the national manufactory. Everybody has noted segars with holes in them, which the smaker cannot use because of the

air not drawing through the whole length. In 1847, M. Guerin Meneville received from M. Planche, director of the tobacco factory, a small packet of dry segars, eaten into holes, with a certain number of insects found in these eigars and in other tobacco. One insect alone was alive. Some of these insects were common to all countries; but some he could tell at once were from peculiar localities. No segar smoker, however experienced, could have told the precise tobacco of which the segars were made; but M. Guerin could at once state that the segars came from North America and Cuba. In some he found xyletine serricorne, (xyletinus serricornis) a little insect common to Louisiana; in the others he found the body of a longicorne, the elaphidion arrose (elaphidion irroratum. Fab.) peculiar to Cuba, and some blattes, or kakerlaca, as well as a scorpion, also peculiar to the island of Cuba. In snother Havana segar he found a new insect which, like the xyletine, belongs to the family of the terediles of Latreille, a family of insects accustomed to make holes in wood. M. Guerin has named him the catorama du tabac, from two Greek words, signifying to seek below. Smokers have not complained of any migrious ef-Guerin has named him the catorama du tabac, from two Greek words, signifying to seek below. Smokers have not complained of any injurious effects from these animals, and yet they are poisonous in a similar way to the cantharides. But the fire purifies all this M. Guerin is engaged in examining whether some means may not be found of destroying them, or of preventing their eating into segars, of which they utterly destroy a large number in the course of the year, to the great loss of the administration.—Jonas's British and Foreign Advertiser.

Advertiser.

Lola Montes an Authoress.—Lola Montes has made her début in the literary arena, by the publication in the femilleton of daily newspaper of the first portion of what she calls her "Memoirs." Judging from this first chapter, which takes the shape of a quasi-impertinent epistle to the ex-King of Bavaria, Madame Montes, Landsfeldt, Heald, or whatever her name may be, promises a good deal of scandal about the royal, noble, political, and literary personages with whom she has come in contact in the course of her adventurous career. As a mass of scandal, her book may sell; but if the introduction be a specimen of the whole, it will be a dead failure, as a literary production; for more slipshod, scimble-scamble stuff it would not be easy to find.—Paris Correspondent of the London Ailas.

of casy to find — Paris Correspondent of the London Atlas.

The Liverpool. Cotton Brokers, in Liverpool, took place on Tuesday, for the purpose of endeavoring to adopt some plan to prevent a repetition of the errors in the amount of stock at the termination of the year. After a very animaled discussion regarding the various modes suggested, it was agreed to, upon the motion of Mr. George Holt, that a committee should be appointed to examine evidence, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of taking the stock more frequently than once a year; and, in the course of their investigations, to discover, if possible, the cause of the discrepancy, in order to prevent its recurrence.—Liverpool Mercice y.

Death of the Author of "Will Sports of

pancy, in order to prevent its recurrence.—Laverpeol Mercucy.

Death of the Author of "Wild Sports of
the West."—Maxwell, the Irish novelist, and author of innumerable humorous sketches in the
periodical literature of the day, expired on the 29th
of December, at Musselburg, near the Scottish
capital. His generally vigorous health had, of
late, broken down, and he crept into the retirement
of this seciuded village to die. He had been, in
early life, a captain in the British army; he subsequently entered the church, and was some years
Prebendary of Balls, a wild Cennaught church
living, without any congregation or cure of souls
attached to it; though it afforded what he was admirably capable of dealing with, plenty of game.
Of a warm-hearted, kind, and manly temperament,
he made friends of all who came within the range
of his wit, or the circle of his acquaintance. He
was the founder of that school which counts the
"Harry Lorrequers" and others among its humble
disciples; but "The Story of My Lafe," and "Wild
Sports of the West," will not be easily surpassed
in the peculiar qualities of that gay, off-hand, and
rollicking style of peramanship, of which he was
the originator.—London Globe.

Scrape of Europe.

Prince Hermann de Saxe-Weimar, son of the Duke Bernard, a general in the service of the Netherlands, is about to espouse the Princess Augusta of Wurtemberg.

Doctor Learet, the physician of Bicètre, who is well known to the scientific world by his profound works on mental derangement and the anatomy of the brain, died on the 6th of January, at Nancy, his birthplace, after a long illness.

Count Gustave de Neipperg, son (by a first marriage) of Count de Neipperg, son (by a first marriage) of count de Neipperg, the husband of Marie Louise and brother of Count Alfred de Neipperg, who espoused the daughter of the King of Wurtemberg, died at Stuttgart, on the 31st uit. The deceased was a staff-major in the Austrian army.

The University of Berlin has met with a severe

The University of Berlin has met with a severe loss by the death of Doctor Linck, professor of bottony, who expired on the lst of January, aged General Vandersmissen died lately at the Hagie. He was interred with military honors, having erved se colonel in the army of the East Indies, from which he retired on half-pay, with the rank of general.

An encounter took place on the Kohat frontier between the British troops, under the command of Major Teylor, and the Wuzeer. The latter were repulsed. Malignant fever and dysentery were decimenting the troops in the Punjub. Sir Will-ism Gomm arrived in Calcutta on the 6th of De-cember.

Cold is dearer in Hamburgh and New York than in London, but cheaper in London than in Paris.

There have been some serious riots at Reuss, in Catalonis, in consequence of an increase in the taxes on articles of food. The agents of the Hanse Towns are organizing

a formidable opposition against the proposed Austrian Zollverein. M. Guizot has been elected president of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles hettres, and M. de Wailly vice president.

The emperor of Russia has ordered that hence forth the usual pass authorising travellers to pro-ceed to Prussia, shall only be given to landed pro-prit tors, merchants, and persons possessed of an independent income of 10,000 florins.

The Hungarian emigrants from Shumla arrived at Constantinople on the 6th instant, en route for England. The Porte provides them with provi-sions for the voyage, and has given to each of them in addition the sum of 300 plastres. Sir John Barrow's monument has just been com-

Sir Robert Vere Brooke is shortly to be raised the British peerage, under the title of Viscount

The Foglio de Verona announces the o

new telegraph line between Venice and Trieste, by Mestre, Treviso, Udine, and Goritz.

by Mestre, Treviso, Udine, and Goritz.

N. Ranieri, a painter of some reputation, died lately at Guardiagrele, in Abruzzi, at the advanced age of 101. He never drank wine, and his diet was extremely simple.

The London Times states, that the amount of gold which the Dutch government has now to dispose of is 28,000,000 guilders, in 10 guilder pieces, or about £2,500,000 sterling. They have had an effer fer a large quantity, but it was refused, as they wish to self the whole in one transaction, to accomplish which they would grant facilities by extending time for its delivery over a lengthened period.

house, St. Martia's lane, London, occupied by Ben Caunt, the pugilist, by which two of his chil-dren, and a giri, aged 18, lost their lives.

A fire broke out at the Coach and Horses public

The confirmation of the death of General Bem, at Aleppo, on the 14th December, has just been received. The rest of the emigrants have left Schumla for Constantinople. The exiles at Kintahia are to be liberated. The tax in England on windows yields annually

t present about £1,800,000, a sum equal to one-hird of the income tax, and falls on 400,000 to 000,000 of the most wealthy inhabitants. Lately, a strolling beggar in Cork sold his son, a child about fourteen years old, to Pable Fanque, to be trained in equestrian feats, for two shillings.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the Golden Cross of the Order of Civil Merit on the Nester of Boheman physicians, the Chevalier, Jean de Castro, M. D., Corn at Geneva, 1770), the friend and apostle of Edward Jenaer.

Withelm Meinhold, the author of the "Amber Withelm Meinhold, the author of the "Amber Witch," lately the paster of a parish in Pocarrania, is now at Berlin, preparing for admission into the Roman Catholic Church. His works exhibit the strong antipathy he always had to the philosophical rationalism of an influential school of German theology, and his friends have long anticipated his conversion.

conversion.

Baron Nieuman, formerly Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Vienna to England, died, a few days since, at Brussels. It is rumored that the Crystal Palace will be

It is calculated that 2,000 persons from Vicana will visit the London exhibition.

The price of paper has risen 30 per cent in Austria, on account of a dearth of the raw material. It is expected that a heavy export duty will be imposed on rage.

Accounts from Constantinople state, that Said Pacha, Governor of Damascus, has been dismissed and banished to Konieh, for the bastinado inflicted on the Prussian Jew, Romano. Died, on the 9th of January, at Browaston House Paddo, ks, Curragh of Kildare, the celebrated mar Paddocks, Curregh of Kildare, the celebrated mare Gwiedioli, at the age of thirty veurs, the dam of Burdcater, Foigh-a-ballagh, George, May Roy, &c. She was also the granddam of Mickey Free.

The Baron, Carouche, &c. She was interred with all due honors, and a suitable monument will be erected over her.

The Roman Catholics of Glasgow are about to start a new journal in that city for their religious views.

On New Year's day fifteen families departed from Sheffield on their way to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, the El Dorado of the Mormonite

The Bavarian Minister, Von der Pfordten, has teceived the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Leopold from the Emperor of Austria.

The Emperor of Austria has raised Charles and Joseph Poniatowski, sons of the Polish Stanislaus Poniatowski, to the dignity of princes of the Austrian empire.

Accounts have been received of the demise of the reigning prince, Paul Alexander Leopold. His Serene Highness died on New Year's day, in the 56th year of his age. He is succeeded by the crown prince, Paul Frederic Leopold, aged 30, a major in the Prussian army. The Porte has organised a project for a regular

steam service on the waters of the Bosphorus The Senate of Hamburgh has decreed the expulon of the Hungarian refugees in that tow

The next sitting of the conference of the Zollve-rein will be he held in Wiesbaden; it has hitherto been held in Cassel. been held in Cassel.

It is expected that the Vistula and the Dunajec, one of its tributaries, will be navigated by steamers

Accounts from Van Diemen's Land report the

existence of a strong feeling against the continuance of transpertation to that colony. The fog was recently so dense in Amsterdam that sixteen persons were injured in the streets, and eighteen fell into the canals in one day.

Letters from Florence, of the 30th ult, state, that a decree had been issued prohibiting the use of masks, either by day or by night, during the Car-

Accounts from Cadiz state, that the steamship Caledonia was quite unable to accommodate the numbers who sought passage on her second trip to Cuba.

Cuba.

The Imperial Library, founded at St. Petersburgh by Catherine II, has been thrown open to the public by the Emeror Nicholas. It contains 563,420 volumes and 15,171 manuscripts. The duplicate copies amount to about 20,000, part of which are to be given to the Geographical Society, and others to the Archaeological Society of St. Petersburgh.

The electric telegraph for correspondence be-tween Vienna, Veroca, Trieste, Goritz, and Venice, was opened on the 3d ult.

President Louis Napoleon has sustained a do-mestic colamity in the death of Madame Laitz, (née Beauharnais), a daughter of the late Marquis de Beauharnais de Beauharnais.

All the States of Zollverein will be fully represented at the Congress at Wiesbaden, where the sittings interrupted at Cassel are about to be recommenced. Hamburg has declared against the Austrian project of a customs union.

Austrian project of a customs union.

The Cologue Gazette announces that the arbitrators appointed by the Austrian government and that of Nassau to settle the question as to the liability of Prince Metternich to pay taxes to Nassau for the estate of Johannisherg, have decided that it shall be taxed from 1851, and, moreover, ordered that a sum of 7,000 florins advanced for the prince shall be reimbursed by him.

A letter from Vienna, of the 16th uit, says:—"We hear from a good source that the re-establishment of free trade harbor at Venice may shortly be expected."

be expected "
Natvaez will, it is said, be the new Spanish min-ister in Paris.

In the Strasburg election of members for the Tribunal of Commerce, the democrats obtained a

majority.

The Archbishop of Paris has issued a circular to his clergy, in which he, at some length, exposes the impropriety of the clergy meddling in political effairs, and thereby making themselves party men; and, in accordance with 'he recent decree of the Council of the Province, he specially forbids them from becoming candidates at the next elections.

A plot has been discovered in Austria. The par-ties implicated appear to be landed proprietors and other persons, lately arrested. Twenty persons have been arrested, among whom is a retired ma-jor. The meshes of the plot seem to extend throughout the very heart of Germany, and Count Leinengen has seized a correspondence at Cassel which lays open the whole plot.

The Constitutionelle Zeitung reiterates its forme statements re pecting the formation of anothe provisional central power for Germany, for the pur-pose of protecting the German countries against the storms which are lowering in France and Swit-zerland. A congress of merchants have been sitting a

A congress of merchants have been sitting at Vienna on the question of the customs union. The Ost Earlier Post says:—The congress of merchants, called together by the Minister of Commerce, seem to agree like fire and water. The Italians, Poles, and Hungarians violently opposed any mitigation of the protective system. Their countries, they said, should be no longer mitch cows for the manufacturers of the German provinces. "We give you meat and bread," cried out one of the speakers from the Prague; "for that ressen you close our marketa, and we must buy your wares at high prices. We will not softer ourselves to be any longer prayed upon by you".

Death has suddenly remived the German musi-

Death has suddenly remived the German musical composer of the second rank, Lorizing, the author of the "Czar und Zimmerman," an opera that still keeps postession of the stage, and in an Italian version, was recently included in the programme of Her Majerty's Theatre in London. M. Lorizing has for some time been musical director and leader of the orchestra at the Frederich Wilhemstedt Theatre. His last words were slight operatias and adaptations of music te the songs of erattas and adaptations of music to the songs of the trashy pieces of the day. His talent was above the occupation to which he has of late years been compelled.

A letter from Rome of the 11th, in the Augsburg A letter from Rome of the 11th, in the Angeburg Guzette, gives a singular instance of the structness of the Roman censorship. In an opera of Verdi's, a lover, on hearing his mistress sing behind the scenes, is made to exclaim, "Oh, che voce engelical" (Oh, what a Langelic voice.) But the censors, considering that a pretty girl ought not to be compared to an angel, have inserted "armonica" (harmonious) for "angelica," a modification which was received with hisses by the public, who knew what the original words were.

Foreign Music and the Drama.
Fanny Eissier intende, (states a letter from Vienna,) after giving a series of performances, quitting the stege and retiring into private life. L ke Taglioni, she is stated to have acquired a considerable fortune during the many years she has been on the heards. on the boards

The King of Prussia has caused to be presented to Madame Castellan a tracelet studded with diamonds of great value.

The king of Prussia has caused to be presented to Madome Castelian a bracelet studded with diamonds of great value.

Two new operas are announced as shortly to be produced at La Scala, Milan—the one "Il Suddaco Babbeo," composed by M. Lauro Rossi, duector of the Copservatoire; and the other, "Il Magnetismo," by Achille Graffigna.

Francoise Salvini, Widow Bonnefond, (better known by the nick name of Mother Malaga,) has just died, at Paris, at the advanced age of 92 years. Very few lives have experienced such vicisstudes as hers. She was born at Saragossa, whence she was stolen at a very early age, by Bohemiens, (Gipsies,) with whom she continued for some years, participating in their adventurous course of life. She was subsequently purchased of the wandering tribe, by a Spanish nobleman. After a short interval, she made her debut at the Madrid Theatre—first as a dansense, and after in the more arduous character of prima dansa associata. She was then the most brilliant and sought-after of women a la made. A severe illness destroyed all this good fortune; adversity came: all her friends vanished; and the once celebrated containes became a murhanded e mode. Having formed an attachment for a French colonel, she followed him with the army, and like a superior-stationed Molé Flagon, sendered great service to our troops, patheolarly to the disastrous campaign which terminated the invasion of Spain. It was here she acquired the cognomen of "Mother Malaga," from rendering great care and attention to the wounded in that Spanish city. Although not a second "Daughter of the Regiment," she was looked up to by the soldiers as the mother of it. She subsequently became a resident at Parise, and married a retired sergeant, named Bennelond, who died sherdy afterwards. In consequence of the hardships she had eadured in Spain, the Mother Malaga had contracted an infirmity, in consequence of which, it is said, the received a traall pension from the Academie Medicine.

On the 16th of this month, a new opera is announced to be produc

On the 15th of this month, a new opera is announced to be produced at Vienna, entitled "Paquita," the music of which is composed by Deseauer. The third concert given by M. E. Jaeil, was well attended. The concerts of Madille. Rosake Spohr, the talented harpist, have been also very greatly patronised. really patronised.

At the Konigstadt Theatre, Berlin, they have in the transit the opera of "Moise;" afterwards is to be produced Rossin's "La Gazza Ladra; and subsequently, "La Muta di Portiet," of Auber.

Alexander Batta has just been received in an especial manner by the King of Holland. He performed several times at the palace with distinguished success. His Majesty determined to leave with the intiste assouvenir of the pleasure be had experienced, presented him, before his departure, with his Majesty's own watch, ornamented with a magnificent gold chain. At Amsterdam, the celebrated violoncellist was received with entangiasm.

Extract from a letter date ! Liabon, oth instant :-

in "Semiramide," in the part of Arsaco. This event would have taken place much sooner had it not been for certain difficulties which prevented the execution of the opera. These difficulties arose in Italy, or rather originated in the scenner which brought the company of artistes destined for our theatre, the San Carlos. There existed between the two prime downe, Madame Stoltz and Madame Clara Novello, (a Roman countess), a desperate antipathy and rivalry, which threw the manager into a state of the utmost despuir. These ladies would not see each other, and, consequently, could not rehearse together. Several rehearsals were abandoned as soon as commenced. Several times they announced a treaty of peace between the two belligerent powers but hossilities never ceased. Blessed be the day which witnessed its conclusion! Madame Stoltz appeared before a crowded house, in presence of the whole court, ministers and foreign diplomatists, and her success was great, superior to anything you can imagine. Madame Clara Novello likewise sung very well in the part of Semiramis, and gained great spplause—above all, in the famous duet in which the two rivals embrace each other. They did embrace, and hence peace is concluded. Porthaut sung very well in the part of Assur. On the following day Madame Stoltz forwarded to the French consul of the republic the sum of 50,000 reis for the poor."

Thalberg, the ceiebrated pianist, has just concluded a new opera, which will be brought out in

Thalberg, the celebrated planist, has just con-cluded a new opera, which will be brought out in London in the approaching season of her Majesty's theatre.

theatre.

The soirces in Paris are, just now, at the height of their greatest glory, and it is gratifying to remark that the music performed is of a very superior order to what formerly formed the programme of such mixed entertainments. The young Eaglish planist, Mr. Joseph Ascher, to a very perfect and brilliant execution, joins exquisite tiste and superior talent for composition.

Halévy's new opera comique, "La Dame de Pique," is suother instance of a p reseverance under difficulties; I mean, of a composer writing operas without possessing the most necessary ingredient, viz, melody. The tibretto is thoroughly French, and full of spirit, grace, and archness. The over ture is of the most paltry description, and full of clap trap attempts; the bits of melody now and then begun finish always prematurely, and the same fault runs through the whole opera—no continuity of melody, and the most unnatural and unmusica distortion of phrases torture a musicism's ear.

M. Jullien has successfully proved the hold he has

of metody, and the most unnatural and unmusical distortion of phrases torture a musician's ear.

M. Jullien has successfully proved the hold he has upon the good will of the musical people of Man chester, by assembling in the Freetrade Hall, despite the soaking rains and muddy streets which the last few days have been distinguished for, immense congregations of people, varying from 3,000 to 4,000 nightly.

Mille. Jetty Trefiz, the vocalist who accompanies M. Jullien on his provincial tour this year, has so won on the feeling of her audience by her style of ballad singing, effective and beautiful in its unadorned simplicity, that she has not yet sung a song without being encored, and on Wednesday she excited quite a furore. With "Home, sweethome." and the not a whit less charming. "Trab. trab," in her repertoire, Jetty Trefiz will long hold they place among those vocalists of the present day, who win public favor and approbation through the display of feeling and senument, rather than by the elaboration and ornament of all they undertake.

We understand that Miss Issbel Dickinson, the We understand that Miss Issue Dickinson, the ciever actress, who has been suffering severely from a pulmonary affection, has sailed for Madeira, with the intention of returning in May to the Lyceum, where we hope to see her with renewed health, again exercising those talents that rendered her an especial favorite with the playgoing public.

going public.

Who shall count upon public taste? "King Rene's Daughter," of which two translations have been played in London with great success, has met with such utter condemnation in Paris, that the curtain was forced to descend in the middle of the second act—and this, too, with Rose Cheri, the darling of the public, and the most enchanting of actresses, playing the heroine.

of actresses, playing the heroine.

Mr. John Parry gave his entertainment on Tuesday evening at the Music Hall. Store street, to a most crowded audience. All the boxes were occupied, as well as the body of the hall.

The theatre at Gravesend was opened by Mr. Kertison on boxing-night. On Monday night Mr. Charles Freer made his first appearance in the character of Hamlet, Miss Glyndon being the Ophelia on the occasion. Miss Glyndon is a pleasing actress, but Mr. Freer is the great attraction.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lacy have returned to the stage after an absence of three years. They have appeared at Drusy Lane, in the comedy of : The Love Chase, "by Sheridan Knowles.

Mr. Balfe has taken advantage of the closing of

Mr. Baile has taken advantage of the closing of the National Concerts to take a short tray to M. Sainton has gone to Toulouse, his native

place, on a short visit to his family. Sig. Rommi, a useful and intelligent member of the Royal Italian Opera troupe, has returned to London for the season

London for the season.

Mr. Richardson, the eminent English flutist, had the honor of performing before her Majesty and Prince Albert, on Friday last, at Windsor Castle, on Siccama's Patent Diaconic Flute.

on Steama's Patest Dia onic Flute.

Vivier's horn playing is so absolutely wonderful, that sceptical people have deuted the possibility of such sounds being produced from the instrument on which he is now, for a time, displaying his powers. But such persons abould suspend their judgment, or, or least, withhold the expression of it, until an opportunity is afforded the artist, which we hope soon will be, of exhibiting his equal power over the vicing, an instrument that, in his hands, we are assured by authorities of high standing, seems to laugh at the limits men have set to its powers, and in mere vegrant humor unters unheard of melodics. in mere vagrant humor unters unheard of

Catherine Haves has made her debut in Rom She was called before the curtain several times. Miss Hayes will pay a visit to New York next sounder, under the management of Mr. Joy, and will be accompanied by Herr Mengis and a trat-

class company. The Royal Windser Theatricals are still conti-The Royal Windsor Theatricais are stift continued. "As You Like It" will soon be performed with the following cast: Rosalind, Mrs. C. Kean; Ceiia, Miss Vivach; Audrey, Mrs. Keeley; the Brinished Duke, Mr. King; Jacques, Mr. C. Kean; Orlando, Mr. Wigan; Amneos, Mr. Ryder; Touchestone, Mr. Addison; Oiver, Mr. Ryder; Touchestone, Mr. Keeley; and Le Beau, Mr. J. Vining. The last performance took rlace January 24th, when Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean and Mr. and Mrs. Keeley were engaged in the performance of "The Prisoner of War," which, with the farce of "The Loon of a Lover," was represented before Her Majesty. Her Majesty.

Mr. Macready's last performances are announce-

d. Six nights more and this talented seror will lose his theatmal career. The selection includes everal of his favorite characters—Othello, Cardi-al Wolsey, Hamter, Richtien, and Macneth Mr. James Wallack is so far recovered from his evere indisposition that he will be enabled to re-ame his professional avocations at the Haymarket it the termination of Mr. Macready's farewell per-

Mr. Augustus Braham has lately been giving

Mr. Augustus Braham has lately been giving concerts at Aberdeen with good success.

Mr. Butler Wentworth has been starring it at Rochdale. He has appeared as Hamlet, Macbeth, Chaude Meinotte, Benedick, and Othelio.

Mirs Rebecca Isanos, Miss E. Honner, Mr. Borrani, and Mr. Travers have been performing at Gloucester to excellent bouses in English opera.

Mr. Ranger is engaged at the Princess's Theatre, Glasgow, for a limited seriod.

Glasgow, for a limited period.

Miss Helen Feucit will soon pay her annual via
to Glasgow, and will appear at the Theatre Roya

Mr. Joha Parry has been giving his Notes in Li
verpool which have been freely accepted.

Mr. White's play of "Feudal Times," will be shortly revived at Sadler's Wella.

shortly revived at Sadler's Wella.

Mr. Bourcicasit has a new conedy, in five acts which has been accepted by Mr. Farren, and wi shortly be produced at the Olympic.

Mr. G. V. Brooke has been performing at Belfast to good houses. He will pay a visit to Dublio, where he is sugged for a humod period.

At Drury Lane, a new play, in five acts, is in pre-paration. Also, "The Probigal Son," atranslation from Auber's opera, now performing with great success in Paris. Mr. Nelson has also an operett a entitled "The Cadi's Daughter" in rehearsal.

A new comedy, in two acts, by Mr. Stirling Coype, and a new farce, by Mr. Buckstone, have been read in the green room of the Haymarket Mr. Bunn is on the eve of launching a new on-

tertainment, which is said to possess even a greater degree of interest than that of last season.

M. Ferdinand Van Ommeren, a blind plantat, and a native of Holiand, has arrived in Brussels, where he putposes giving several concerts. M. Van Ommeren has obtained, at the Société d'Harmente of Antwerp, great and well-merited success that the bindness with which he is unfortunately afflicted, does not injure his brilliante xecution.

Among the various attractions of the ensuing week, there is nothing demands more favorable mention than there appearance of Madame Thillon and Mr. Hudson at Willis's rooms. We are glad to learn that their entertainments has been most successful at all the provincial towns where they have appeared.

A life of the English tenor stager, John Wilson, with music, descriptive notes, and illustrations, has been published in London.

Sims Reeves has been engaged for Mr. Lumley's several seasons of Italian Opera.